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VOLUME XII.

MEXICO, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1873.

NUMBER 26.

Waiting.

A young fair girl among her flowers,
And, as to blossoms born in May,
Her innocence still brought summer hours
Than made up sunny yesterday.
She did but wait: "Hope is so sweet;
We love so well, my love and I,
The hours that come, the hours that fleet,
End in all one glad by-and-by."

A pale young woman, scarcely sad,
But tired like those who, too long pent,
Forget the joy they have not had
Of the free winds, and droop content.
She did but wait: "Alas! no, to me
The silent hours are never dead,
What are the days that are to be
But part of the dear days long fled?"

He came: "The wealth we need is mine;
And now?" "Alas!" she said "in vain.
The love I love is now my theme,
I wait who never comes again.
Oh for my love of old days,
We two from all the world apart!
I must go lone on earth's bleak ways,
He is not now save in my heart."

He went another. She, alone
Patient and weary toiled for bread.
And bygone still was never gone,
The silent hope was never dead.
She did but wait: "I have the past;
The new days live the old days o'er,
And there abide until the last
The by-and-by that was before."

—In "Good Words" for April.

CHARITY BOSTON.

BY MISS EMMA N. BEEBE.

AUTHOR OF
"Margaret Chester," "Happy Light," and
"Ruth Hawthorne."

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year
1872, in the Office of the Librarian of Con-
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CHAPTER XXIII.

THE STREAM PLUNGES.

Mrs. Beach came to clean up the house
and help generally, though perhaps think-
ing to superintend. Mother and Fanny
were to make the cake and attend to the
preparations, and Grace was coming to
assist whenever she could. Poor father
lately, willingly, gladly, that he might be
able to do more for me in whose prosper-
ity he so rejoiced. But one evening he
came home with a troubled face, and
took mother into another room, where
they talked in a low tone for an hour or
more. On the following day Alice was
sent for, and mother had a conference
with him which lasted even longer, and
when he left the house, as he did imme-
diately on coming from her room, from whom
nothing had been concealed, and who is
sure to help though sometimes his aid
seems long in coming. But other than
this things went on as usual; nothing
was said to me and I dared not ask if there
was trouble.

I had not been long in bed that night
—for Jerry remained late, when father
called me, saying that mother was sick,
and going down quickly I found her in
a severe chill. Father made haste to
build the fires, while I used every means
in my power to make her warm, but
without success. Henry was called up
and sent for Dr. Browning, who pro-
nounced her very ill, and as soon as it
was light, not daring to trust my own
skill as nurse, and wanting Ann to be
busy elsewhere, I sent for Mrs. Sumner-
land. Mrs. Webster also came in the
morning and the two spent the day with
her.

"How unfortunate that it should hap-
pen just now!" said Fanny who had come
to work. "How can we go on?"
"I'm sure I don't know," I replied. "I
cannot think of that while mother is suf-
fering so."

"But it must be thought of, there is
no time to lose. However, we will not
forget that you were to be released from
care. I will see Jerry immediately, and
we will decide what can be done."
"You are very kind to do so much for
me."

"You forget that it is almost as much
for myself; I have some family pride in
the matter, and it is to be feared your
pride is failing. I shall be greatly dis-
appointed in you if it does, and so will
Jerry."

I could make no reply, and she went
away to return in a little while with her
brother, and inform me that the cake
should be made at the farm.

Mother grew worse instead of better,
and for two or three days it was thought
her death was very near. Alice, still
suffering from her wound, and too feeble
to labor, though able to walk about and
enjoy somewhat the society of her friends,
was at her side as continually as his own
health would allow, ministering to her
necessities with the gentleness of a woman,
but often appearing greatly agitated
when not in her presence.

Her suffering grew less severe, and the
doctor said it might be protracted for
some time, but mildly intimated that
there was reason to fear a fatal termina-
tion. This was even better known to
our friends than to ourselves, and on the
day but one before the time appointed for
the wedding, the invitations having been
some days out, Mrs. Raplee, Fanny and
Jerry came to consult us on the best
course to be pursued. Mother was too
sick to see them, and father being away
at his work, I alone could speak.

"We must postpone it until mother is
better. I see no other way."
"So speaks impulse," said Fanny. "The
affair is very awkward and distressing,
but must be looked squarely in the face;
we must consider it as not relating to the
present, merely, but also to the future.
You must remember that it does not con-
cern you and your family alone, but Jerry
and us as well; that it has already been
postponed once, and besides being a

great disappointment to Jerry, that to do
again will give rise to gossip that must be
unpleasant for all."

"I remember distinctly, and am sorry
as I can be for the disappointment, but
the gossip I do not fear. It is to be hoped
that not a single friend is invited who
is not sensible enough to see that this is
the only course to be taken now."

"You have failed to observe well if such
is your opinion," said Mrs. Raplee. "You
forget that the preparations and the wed-
ding have been the chief topic of conver-
sation for some time, and all sorts of
things will be said if it fails. But you
cannot forget how Jerry has devoted
himself to you, what sacrifices he has
made, and how patiently he has waited."

"His devotion has been constant, his
kindness unvarying, and he has waited
long, but I am not aware of his sacrifices."
"Probably not, but he has made them,
and we have all made them for his sake.
Of course you love your mother, but you
are unfit to become his wife unless you
care more for him than for her."

"What would you have me do? A
large party in this house is impossible.
I am ready to fulfill all my promises.
We will stand in mother's room and be
married, and then go as soon as it is safe
to leave her."

"Oh, not in a sick room!" said Jerry.
"That would be doleful."

"And a wedding should always be a
bright, joyous time," added Fanny.
"We think her in no danger now,"
continued Mrs. Raplee, "and I am posi-
tive that Mrs. Sumnerland, who can
take care of her great deal better than
you can, would stay until she is well. It
is not right that you should wear your-
self out in a sick room."

My old spirit was not quite gone, and
I rose from my chair full of indignation.
"My presence and love are worth far
more to my mother than any care I give
her. I will not leave her until she is
better, and if married at the appointed
time it must be, as I said before, in her
room."

"Very well," said Fanny, rising to go,
and what if Jerry should prove equally
decided?—the marriage might never take
place."

"Then it had better not. He can do
as he pleases."
"You do not consider how unkindly
you are treating him," said his mother.
"I consider everything."

"I will be in again in the evening and
talk it over," said Jerry kindly, and I
gave him a look of gratitude.

Added Mrs. Raplee with quiet determina-
tion. "It would be a scandalous affair
to let everything drop at this point."
They went away leaving me sorely dis-
tressed but not repentant. I carried the
matter to Alice.

"What shall I do?"
"Is it possible that you are in doubt? I
go off on a pleasure trip now and I will
disown you."

Jerry came early in the evening and
with tender words entreated me to aban-
don this foolish idea. There was as much
probability of my seeing my mother again
as though I left her in the best of health,
he said.

"But to go when she needs me so much
would be great cruelty. I will be yours
only let us stay with her until I can be
spared."

"My bride must not spend the first
weeks of her wedded life in a sick room
—she must be gay and happy."

"Then I cannot become your bride
now. I should be the most wretched of
mortals were I to do as you wish."

"But you need not be. Your mother
shall have every comfort; we will engage
Mrs. Sumnerland to stay with her, and
Grace will be her daughter."

"Jerry, it will not do. For the present
at least, she needs me. We might not
have to wait but a little while.
"And we might have to wait long. No
it cannot be postponed."

"Then perhaps the whole affair should
end here."

"Chatty," this is the return you make
for all I have done, and been ready to do
for you?"

"I cannot see what you have done
more than any man would do for her. Her
loves. Take this new talk about sacrifices
for my sake, and if you think you are com-
ing down to me you had better come no
farther."

"Jerry, I will not hear that! It is
quite too late! We have never laid claim
to anything outside of what we are. We
profess only to be honorable."

"You are probably unaware that, as a
family, your good name in this respect
is gone, that I have just helped to save
you from disgrace."

"Jerry!"
"Your patriotic brother Alice, of whom
you are so proud, is beginning to be
known in his true character as a gambler
and a swindler. The news was brought
to town by a poor wretch sorely agitated
by his losses, and I bought him off, and for
your sake and Grace's, have silenced the
rumor as far as possible."

"It is not true of Alice! It cannot be!
The man had some evil purpose! Who
believed the word of a miserable stranger
like that?"

"It is easy to believe evil tidings and
to magnify them, but I have reason to
think it is true. Grace unsuspicious
nature mistrusts nothing. You have
seen and heard enough to make you un-
easy, and I think your mother knows,
and that it is one cause of her sickness."

"Tell me no more, urge me no longer.
I have no wish to be in any way in-
convenient to you, and if mother knows
this it will kill her, and there is all the
more reason why I should stay. Poor
mother!" and I bowed my head upon
the table in anguish.

A moment before I had been trying to
control my temper, but now the current

of feeling was changing. Jerry waited a
little.

"Do you mean to say that after all this
you refuse to do as I wish? If so, our
ways part here."

"They are parted," I said.
He rose, went into the hall and took
his hat, but I sat still. He turned the
door knob and then came back irresolute-
ly.

"It is all to end thus, is it?"
I did not lift my head or reply, and he
went away.

To end thus! My dream of a life of
ease and position in pleasant compani-
ship, of a voyage over the seas, and a
journey among the old world's wonders
—to wake out of this to plain, penniless,
expectationless Charity Boston! And far
more dreadful to find the dearer dream
of family honor also unreal! The story of
my brother's lack of principle seemed
just dreadful enough to be true; it was
in harmony with things unexplained be-
fore, and evidently believed by my infor-
mant. O Alice! O the pain crushing
the heart of our mother! Round and
round in my brain they whirled in frag-
ments—this horror, which was as though
truth itself had proved a bubble and
burst, and that other beautiful sphere
away from which my eyes had always
been directed, but towards which I had
ever stretched my hands.

The little stream had made a plunge,
not as brooks go down over rocks in the
sunshine and seem to enjoy it, throwing
up thousands of sparkling drops and
making clouds of spray, every drop be-
coming a diamond, and every cloud the
setting of a rainbow; this went down in
darkness and with moan. And this
stream had been running on after a kind
of glitter called sunshine, but had found
the day cloudy, the way weary, and slow
and slower had approached the precipice.

"Child alive!" said Mrs. Beach, com-
ing into the room about midnight. "What
be you doing here in the cold, and the
lamp blazing up at that rate? I s'posed
you was up stairs long ago."

"If ye've got to set up, set up with
your mother, and let some of the rest go
to bed."

"Yes," I said, mechanically, rising and
making my way zigzag into mother's room
where Mrs. Sumnerland sat.

"Be you comin' back, or what's goin'
to be done with this lamp?" called Mrs.
Beach.

"Put it to bed and go out," I replied
without turning to look back.

"Put it to bed indeed!" she said, fol-
lowing me.

Girls are the carelessst things! dear me
it's a wonder that any of 'em live to grow
up. But when one of 'em is just going
to be married—why I think it's time she
knew something, that's all.

I sat down by mother's bed and told
Mrs. Sumnerland I would say.

"But you ought not, my dear; you
will need all the rest you can get."
"No, it is no matter, and I shall not
sleep if I go."

Mother was quiet and the good woman
yielding to weariness, told me about the
medicines and went away. But her
words had fallen on ears that might as
well not have heard, for I did not think
of them again, and mother had no more
medicine that night. By and by she
awoke and became aware of my pres-
ence.

"Chatty,"
"Yes, mother."
"I thought you had gone—gone and
left me."

"No, mother, and I will not go."
"But isn't it time?"
"Not quite, and we have put it off. I
will stay with you until you are well."

"That is a great comfort dear; God
has heard me."

She little knew with what comforting as-
surance of right-doing those words came.
If I could have told her all it would have
taken half my burden away.

Rather woke early and took my place
as watcher, whereupon, taking my por-
tfolio, I began to write little notes for the
invited, informing them that, for reasons
which would be obvious, the wedding
came before breakfast and found me thus
engaged.

"What do I see?" he exclaimed, paus-
ing before me. "A ghost by daylight!
What ails you?"

"Ghostliness, I think. It seems like
that," I said seriously and wearily. "Ev-
erything I have ever believed in is slip-
ping away. But tell me, Alice, in mer-
cy tell me that terrible story about
you is not true?"

"I never see such works!" she was at
length heard to say; "and I am too mad
to talk about 'em! But everything I
touch does talk; and there's the fulfill-
ment of Scripture, 'If these should hold
their peace the stones would cry out.' I
don't wonder. Jest as if there wasn't
anything to do in this world but to make
a big show! I'm provoked!"

and sank into a troubled slumber, from
which I was aroused after little more than
an hour, to see Mrs. Raplee and Fanny
who had come to give my friendess an-
other trial. After using the already repeat-
ed arguments a third time in vain, they
tried a different kind, and told me of
friends already arrived from a distance
who had come with rich presents, and
others expected during the day who
would probably bring gifts of even great
value. Then they exhibited most
beautiful bridal apparel, far more costly
and elegant than that which had been
prepared from our scanty means, and
which they had made ready, because
anything so simple as they knew mine to
be, was not rich enough for Jerry's bride.
With this I was to have been surprised
at the last moment.

Looking upon the glittering array, I
said, "Have I then fallen so low that
you think to bribe me with these things?"

No reply was made, but Mrs. Raplee
and Fanny held a short conversation
aside, when the daughter handed me a
note from Jerry, saying as he did so,
"We do not think such a concession
demanded, but considering the circum-
stances, brother has thought best to
make it. You will see how true he is by
his forgiveness, and this surely you will
appreciate, if you cannot our favors."

HOME AND COUNTY.

Linon Wedding.

On Saturday, the 26th ult., Mr. H. H. Barber and wife celebrated the 20th anniversary of their nuptial life by a Linon Wedding trimmed with silver, in which their many friends participated, making the occasion a happy one by filling their residence with much good cheer, and hearty congratulations for their 20 years of fidelity to each other.

They were most felicitously addressed by their former pastor, Rev. B. F. Barker, while he presented the pledges of good will. After which they were "toasted" in a glass of pure water by our venerable Mexico "D. D." (Rev. B. Holmes), and many blessings pronounced upon their future; while all present joined in a characteristic response.

T.

Local Legislation.

The following bill has been introduced into the Assembly by Hon. J. L. Bulkeley, read twice and referred to the committee on internal affairs, reported favorably from said committee, and committed to the committee of the whole; AN ACT to prevent the spoiling of winter roads, by pitch-holing and cutting off of heavy loads.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. On and after the first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, it shall not be lawful for any person to use on the public roads or highways in the counties of Oswego, Jefferson, Lewis and Oneida, any sleigh, sled or bobs for carrying greater loads than one-half ton each, unless the sleigh, sled or bobs have runners two and one-half inches or more wide on their bottoms, and as required, the runners shall be three feet and eight inches apart from the outside of one runner or the shoe thereof to the outside of the other; excepting pleasure sleighs and omnibuses.

PERSONAL.—The Watertown Dispatch of the 21st ult., contains an article on the Common Schools of Watertown, in which one of our townsmen receives honorable mention. The old academy building having been repaired after being used as a military hospital, in the war of 1812-15, again became a school-house, where "the smaller children were instructed in those studies suitable to their age and capacity in the second story, by that accomplished gentleman and able instructor, Avery Skinner. The academy was afterwards taken down. Mr. Skinner continued to teach private schools in Watertown a few years (in 1821-2), in a large room over some stores where is now Washington Hall block. He afterwards went to Union Square, in Oswego county, where he is now living, and where he soon won, and worthily sustained the distinction which his friends and the public long since gave him as the "Hon. Avery Skinner."

MILLER'S CARRIAGE FACTORY.—One day this week we visited the Carriage Factory of Lewis Miller, in this village, and were gratified at seeing the large stock of beautiful carriages he has in his warehouses. There were open buggies, one and two-seated, built to the various modern styles, graceful and inviting; also covered buggies of all styles, beautifully trimmed and exquisite in finish, so that it seemed that from his assortment the most fastidious might be pleased. But if the particular kind of carriage could not be found there, one could order what he wanted and be sure of being suited in the end. Mr. Miller keeps a large number of the best of workmen, and endeavors not only to satisfy his customers in the excellence of his carriages, but also to furnish them as cheaply as they can consistently be sold. We noticed two omnibuses in process of manufacture, and believe that there is no style of wagon which Mr. Miller is unable to furnish. We think Mexico has reason to congratulate herself that such manufacturing exist within its limits.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—The firm of John Severance and Olin Ballard have commenced the business of boat building, and are prospering so finely that the first boat is near completion, and will be launched on Little Salmon river early in this month. It is built after a model of their own, and much skill and industry is shown in its construction. We have not yet learned the name of the new craft.

REFEREES TO EXAMINE TREASURERS' ACCOUNTS.—In accordance with rule eighty-two of the Supreme Court, requiring the general term to appoint a referee in each county of the department to examine the accounts of the county treasurers, this court at its late session in Rochester made the appointments, and directed that reports be made at the next term of the court in Buffalo, on the second Tuesday in June. The referee for Oswego county is George G. French, Esq., of this village.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—Of the Amateur Debating Society, which took place on Friday evening, resulted as follows: President, C. H. Stone; Vice-President, E. J. Stone; Secretary, Gertrude R. Stone; Treasurer, John Severance; Editor, George Severance; Editor-in-Chief, Ida Salladin.

ELECTRIC SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Electric Society, held on Tuesday night, the following officers were elected: President, George Myers; Vice-President, M. W. Collins; Secretary, Mary J. Ford; Treasurer, Chas. Altan; Editor, W. M. Brown; Editors, Florence Lawton.

IRAMON'S ANILINE DYES.—These dyes are in liquid form, and sold by John C. Taylor only. Twelve different colors, but from these all shades and all colors can be made. They are the cheapest and most simple dyes in the world, and will color twice as much as the same quantity of any other dye. Call and examine.

A meeting of Protection Fire Company will be held at Engine Hall on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

CHRIST CHURCH (Universalist).—Regular services every Sunday, at 2 o'clock p. m. All are invited. Seats free. Rev. James Vincent, Pastor.

Real Estate Sales.

Luke D. Smith to Edward M. Winslow, 65 36-100 acres in Parish. Consideration, \$1,200. Deed dated March, 1872.

Robert Elliott to George P. Elliott, 2 16-100 acres in Central Square, \$500. July, 1872.

James J. Roosevelt to William Turnbull, 60 acres in Hastings, \$300. March, 1873.

Mitchell H. Farman to David D. Landers, one acre in New Haven, \$1,200. March, 1873.

Lucas Goodrich to Isaac N. Taplin, 7 acres and 51 rods in New Haven, \$900. December, 1866.

Luke Gile to William Gile, undivided one-half of 140 14-100 acres in New Haven, \$2,760. April, 1873.

Alexander Gile to Harriet Wing, 6 acres 56 rods in New Haven, \$500. April, 1873.

William C. Pierpont to Gardner D. Nelson, 21 6-100 acres in Albion, \$455. 94. December, 1872.

Timothy W. Skinner to Amos J. House, 50 acres in Parish, \$2,000. April, 1873.

William S. Colin to William H. Purley, 30 acres in Orwell, \$1,400. March, 1873.

Henry J. Daggett to Austin Y. Odell, 87 1/2 acres in New Haven, \$3,500. November, 1868.

PARISH.

We notice that Rev. Mr. McCollough is not returned to our place again, by the Northern New York Conference. In behalf of those not members of the M. E. Church, we can say he would have been their first choice. Mr. McCollough has endeavored himself to that class of people by his uniform courtesy, gentlemanly bearing and social feeling. He could act with them in promoting reforms in society. He felt and labored for all the moral interests of the community, appeared to labor for them in love and not to be actuated by a revengeful or censorious spirit. There has not been any great religious excitement during his sojourn of two years in this place, but there is a much better state of feeling in the community. God manifests his glory and majesty in the calm as well as in the storm. After the gentle shower, the roses bud and bloom better than after the flood. Life and beauty manifest themselves more gloriously after the gentle dew than after the hurricane. Eld. McCollough has tried to imitate nature, in bringing about spiritually what nature brings about naturally. The fruits of Eld. McCollough's ministry are seen here, not in the tornado, but in the sunshine and in the calm. Conversions under his ministry will be rather registered in heaven than on church books. Eld. McCollough goes to Rensselaer Falls, about 12 miles from Ogdensburg.

One of the bridges at Parish is built and in use—the one near the saw mill. It is an excellent bridge and an honor to the place. It was superintended and built by a doctor and a minister, and as a matter of course it is all right. Doctors of the body and soul, unitedly, will produce excellent results. Three bankers went through here on the cars the other day, snugly ensconced in one corner together. We wonder how they got there. One of the bankers we have frequently seen in Mexico. We guess there is a reform going on, for there was a "lather" among them.

PARISH, April 26, 1873. ODD.

BARN BURNED.—C. Syder, of Palermo, was burning some rubbish in the field on Tuesday, when a straw stack took fire from the sparks; the flames quickly communicated with the barn and spread so rapidly that it, with its contents amounting to about two hundred dollars, was consumed. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale her house and lot on South Jefferson St. Adjoining the house is a most excellent well of water, and the lot contains a number of apple, pear and plum trees—all young and thriving—also some choice grape vines. For price, etc., inquire on the premises or at Stone, Robinson & Co's.

Mrs. A. HOLLENBECK. Mexico, April 24, 1873.

Remainder in Mexico P. O., unclaimed for April 30, 1873:

G. F. Armstrong, 5; W. R. Fitch; Bedford Jones; Miss Emma Halley; Warren Loom; Miss Emma Miller; Willis Morrill; Charles Rose; J. W. Wood.

People calling for the above letters will say they are advertised, and give the date.

A large stock of Picture Frames at greatly reduced prices. Also Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, at Beal's Picture Gallery, Mexico. Call and examine them.

MILLINERY.—Having returned from New York City, with a nice assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, I shall be pleased to wait on all my old customers, and as many new ones as will favor me with a call. Bleaching and pressing done.

Also for sale a nice variety of flower seeds from the firm of Chase Bros. & Woodward, which are being sold cheaper than those sold by other firms.

Mrs. T. J. Temple. Mexico, April 15, 1873. 3

LOAN COMMISSIONERS.—Willet R. Warden, Esq., of the town of Oswego, and Hon. O. R. Earl, of the town of Sandy Creek, have been appointed Loan Commissioners by Gov. Dix for the county of Oswego, the former in the place of Edwin Allen, Esq., of Oswego, and the latter in the place of John Davis, Esq., of Sandy Creek, whose terms of office have expired.

THE LAKE SIDE NEWS.—Of Cleveland, of this county, has its name changed to the New Era, and comes to us enlarged and greatly improved. The people of Cleveland ought to feel proud of their paper, and give it a prompt and hearty support.

Spring has come again, and with it came a new and large invoice of Ballard's wonderful Dollar-Jap. Tea. Go at once and get a pound.

Genuine old government Java coffee at Ballard's.

Modern Dancing.

It is not surprising that God and the Bible should be appealed to as upholding dancing. In the dark days, when we had four million of slaves, men proved by clear statement the divine right of slaveholding. So also there are members of churches and ministers in England, and on the Continent of Europe, who justify the practice of drinking liquor from the Bible, and who feel quite indignant if any one calls in question their right thus to drink. There are persons who turn the Sabbath into a day of recreation, with the smallest fragment at the beginning of the Sabbath for worship, and they quote the passage, with great boldness, which says—"The Sabbath was made for man." The Mormons uphold the doctrine of a plurality of wives, because they find that in Old Testament times this usage was tolerated. There is no end to this kind of reasoning. Even the devil himself quoted Scripture when he would lead astray the Saviour of men. If modern dancing has no other argument by which to sustain itself than ancient dancing, it is evidently dying for the want of air. Is there a man who does not know that the dancing mentioned in Scripture is a very different thing from the dancing of these days? In many cases where dancing is referred to in the Bible, it is as a part of religious worship. When the women of Israel took their timbrels and danced after the Red Sea had been crossed, and the enemy destroyed, that was the way they thanked and praised God because "he had triumphed gloriously." We read also that "David danced before the Lord." The people called "Shakers" have adopted the practice of religious dancing. I am not aware that Christ has perpetuated dancing in the Christian Church as a part of divine worship. Do our modern dancers mean to establish a Church of Latter Day Saints, with dancing and timbrels as the inspired way of serving the Most High? Then may we as well go the whole figure, and have slain beasts, slavery, and many wives. If they do not mean to go as far as this, then there is no kind of suitableness in referring to the Old Testament as upholding dancing. The Shakers are consistent in their style of argument, because dancing with them is worship.

But, perhaps, the Bible is quoted simply for the purpose of showing that dancing is not wrong *per se*. No one affirms that it is wrong *per se*. The mere fact that a man jumps up into the air and comes down again, is not certainly a sinful amusement. Abstract dancing is not the question at all. Modern dancing is an exceedingly concrete affair, and we must take it in all its surrounding relations, consequences; take it in its totality. Viewing it thus as it is, we pronounce it to be antagonistic to the spirit of Christianity.

In the first place, the mingling of the sexes, which is a very important feature in modern dancing, is not conducive to purity. The friends who quote the Bible will here be brought to a stand. Even if they wish to cite the notable case of the daughter of Herodias, whose price for pleasing the king was the head of John the Baptist, even she danced by herself. There is no mixing of men and women in the dance, as far as we can understand the language of Scripture touching the subject. Just think of a company of men being compelled to dance two or three hours by themselves! I dare say they would want to be paid for the performance. The whole thing would die out with sheer dullness if it were confined to this method. It is the mingling of the sexes that makes dancing so popular. If four or five men were to enter a house, and after saying good evening, were to clasp round the waist four or five women, they would be looked upon as persons who neither knew politeness nor modesty; yet, in the dance, that is quite proper.

Mr. Wilkinson, a Boston writer, author of the treatise entitled "The Dance of Modern Society," uses the following language: "It is no accident that the dance is what it is. It mingles the sexes in such closeness of personal approach and contact, as outside of the dance, is nowhere tolerated in respectable society. It does this under a complexity of circumstances, that conspire to heighten the impropriety of it. It is evening, and the hour is late. There is the delicious and unconscious intoxication of music and motion in the blood. There is the strange, confusing sense of being individually unobserved among so many, while yet the natural, noble shame, which alone guards the purity of men and women, is absent. Hour after hour the dance whirls its giddy kaleidoscope around, bringing hearts so near that they almost beat against each other, mixing the warm, mutual breaths, darting the fine, personal electricity across between the sweetening fingers, flushing cheeks, and lighting the eyes with a quick language, unspoken, yet gross interpretations on the part of the vile-hearted—why, this fashionable institution seems to have been invented in perdition to give our human passions leave to disport themselves unprovoked by conscience, by reason, or by shame. We say the dance is not fortuitously such. It is such essentially. Consider, ye Christian fathers and brothers and husbands, to what horrible contact the opportunities of the dance expose your daughters, sisters and wives. For who that has gained any experience of the world is ignorant of the fact that hardly one does a considerable party assemble, even in the most respectable society, without including some man whom his associates know to be a libertine at heart, if not in life. Believe me, however women escape without the smell of fire upon their garments, men often do not get out of the furnace save with a flame devouring them, that they seek strange fountains, and willingly dance their souls to quench. It tasks a resolutely firm nerve to speak thus of things that brave it out before the world and the church, only for want of being thus spoken of."

Now, it is not necessary to the strength of the argument that all dancing should thus awaken impure emotions. It is fair to admit that persons engaged in the dance who have no taint of licentiousness about them—persons who never think of anything of the kind. Still, when looking at dancing, we must take it as it is; take it with its dark seams of evil as well as with its not so dark. Even in a country ball, you will find strange beings. Some of the men are not of the highest type. Their swearing and drinking proclaim what they are. Now and then you will find a female, going the round of the dance whose virtue is not above suspicion. Then, again, there are dances which are known to be licentious in their nature. No man can deny this.

who is at all acquainted with the facts of the case. To be linked in any way to such scenes is not by any means pleasant. In the second place, we condemn dancing because it blunts the religious feelings. Why is it that so many persons lose their serious impressions when they rush to a dancing party, instead of to a prayer meeting? How many have grieved away the Spirit of God by this very means. Will any dancer venture to say that this is false? Facts have been published time and again bearing upon this very point. They are known to all intelligent persons who are laboring for the salvation of men. If dancing, as now practised, is an institution of God, and betokens an advanced stage of Christian life, why, then, it will become in its influence upon the religious emotions, and not unfavorable. There is no evidence, however, that converting and sanctifying powers thus join with dancing, as they do join with the service of the sanctuary. Why should that distinguished body, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, come forth against dance, if its influence is pure and good? The minute that was adopted reads in this way: "The Committee on the State of the Church submitted a report in regard to sinful amusements. They think there is just cause for alarm, believing that sinful amusements are increasing. They particularly condemn the singing of songs, the reading of ungodly books, dancing, schools, dancing, and the playing of games of chance." A Presbyterian minister of experience thus writes: "Our Synods pass resolutions in condemnation of dancing, because it is a stumbling block in the way of religion. And I venture to say that there is not in this land a warm-hearted, earnest, active Christian, who is a thorough dancer. You cannot lead a young people to Christ who are absorbed with the dance. A revival of religion will no more progress among the dancers, than fire will run in a swamp filled with water. One of the ways of the devil is, where he finds a revival of religion likely to commence, to set the time to dancing. And hence you will sometimes find the place divided into two hostile camps, one praying, and the other dancing. And if either prevails, it is the death of the other. Hence dancing becomes the earnest minister's dread; lest, as he sees a thoughtfulness beginning to be evinced in the minds of the young people, and the dance shall begin here and there, all his hopes turn to ashes." Thus a practice with such an influence cannot be justified. The holiest men and women are opposed to it. The worst men are in favor of it. No one would want to die at a dance. No one can ask God's blessing to rest upon it. It is not wise to give it up!

[We desire the above to end the discussion of dancing, and must therefore decline publishing any more communication on the subject.—Ed. Ix.]

Literary Notices.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.—"The bill of fare" provided for the readers of Scribner's Monthly for May is varied and excellent. In Mr. Rhode's article on "Gavarni, a Parisian Prince of the Pencil," we have a very happy piece of criticism. While all Englishmen and Americans have heard of John Leech, his French contemporary Gavarni, is almost unheard of by them, and yet Gavarni was as popular in France than Leech was in England. Gavarni, in a certain sense, created the "enfant terrible." He was known before his day, but the great artist drew him to the life for the delight and instruction of the world. He also hit off the "parents terrible"—those most execratable bores who are always relating the wonderful feats of their very commonplace children to yawning listeners. Mr. Stedman has contributed a companion piece to Mr. Rhode's "Gavarni" sketch. It is but faint justice to say that in subtle literary criticism Mr. Stedman's subject is Walter Savage Landor, whom he justly characterizes as a Victorian poet before there was Victorian poetry. He was anticipatory of the epoch. And his long life almost touched the time when the tide began to turn against the style of which he was at one time one of the few representatives. Mr. Henry M. Stanley gives us "Four Great African Travelers," which contains much better sketches of the lives and travels of Burton, Speke, Grant, and Sir Samuel Baker and his wife than many readers of his book thought him capable of.

THE MAY number of "The National Sunday School Teacher" is on our table. It is full of good reading matter and help for the Sunday School worker, besides full and able expositions of the lessons by Dr. Gregory, and the excellent Blackboard Exercises. There are, among the miscellaneous articles, the following: "The Meteorology of the Sunday School," by Rev. Wm. A. Bartlett; Pres. Chadbourne continues his valuable series of papers on the creation in "The Two Records," Jas. H. Kellogg furnishes an excellent paper on "The Advantages of the Conversational Method in Adult Classes;" Rev. S. Gilbert, a very suggestive article on Mid-Week Bible Lessons.

This number is fully up to the high standard of this magazine. Publishers, Adams, Blackmer, & Lyon Pub. Co., Chicago.

"THE LITTLE FOLKS," for May, is filled, as usual, with beautiful pictures, charming lessons, and admirable stories for the little ones. We think this the prettiest, cheapest, and most desirable paper for young children that comes to our table.

Publishers, Adams, Blackmer, & Lyon Pub. Co., Chicago.

Mrs. C. CLOTHIER—has changed her residence to Main street, opposite Empire Hotel, where she is ready to receive boarders who would like pleasant rooms and prefer to board in a private family. She will also continue her work in hair, straightening combs, making switches, curls, and hair jewelry.

FOR SALE.—A two-seated democrat wagon, nearly new. J. W. LADD. Mexico, April 30, 1873.

"EXETER HALL"—A Sunday Evening Monthly Magazine of sacred music, published in London (Eng.), has been sent us by its New York agents, Messrs. Boosey & Co., 644 Broadway. Its pages are beautifully clear and neat, and it is filled with music which some of our friends skilled in the art pronounce very fine.

BRIEFS.

—Clean out your cellars.

—Every business man should advertise.

—"And after many days, dry land appeared."

—The Sandy Creek News celebrated its third birthday last week.

—"The game laws do not interfere with 'house hunting' at this season."

—The Syracuse Northern R. R. is open and running its entire length.

—We much regret to learn that Mr. Alvaro Alfred is dangerously ill.

—Thomas Kings, aged 16, was killed by a falling timber at the iron works in Oswego, Saturday.

—Rev. J. H. Lamb occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church on Sunday last.

—Mrs. Clothier has an advertisement in another column which will be of interest to students in the academy.

—Rev. Mr. Dempsey preached his farewell at Prattville and Texas last Sabbath. We wish him success wherever he may go.

—We are much pleased to learn that Rev. B. F. Barker, the new Presiding Elder of the Oswego District, is to continue his residence in this village.

—Mr. George Baker has sold his interest in the foundry to "Doc" Walton, and the business will hereafter be carried on by the firm of Bews & Walton.

—The grounds of the Baptist church, have been graded and seeded, on the front and side of the building, and present a greatly improved appearance.

—Wm. Penfield & Sons have purchased a stylish and handsome hack for the use of pleasure parties. Their enterprise deserves patronage and will doubtless secure it.

—Mr. N. Parsons, proprietor of the stage route to Fulton, has purchased the omnibus formerly run by B. Penfield to Union Square. This arrangement will greatly promote the comfort of passengers.

—Mr. M. W. Brown left town yesterday for Utica, where he has gone to build a fine private residence. He is accompanied by his family, and J. Lingenfelter.

—The editor of this paper received a present of a white "stove pipe" hat on Saturday. We shall keep it for Sundays and holidays, but would like a shiny black one to go with it—just for a change.

—T. J. Temple has made up a present of an egg weighing three eighths of an ounce. Either that hen must be incapable of being raised to ambition by the doings of other hens, or she has not read the Independent.

—Was that young man who left his companions the other night, crossed the street and spent some time in dancing before a private residence, greatly to the annoyance of the inmates, aware that his conduct looked very much like rowdiness? We hope to have occasion to chronicle no more such conduct.

—A promising student, residing on Church St., near the Baptist church, wished to become an apprentice of ours, but declined to do any work that would soil the hands. Being of the feminine "talk," she also wanted the privilege of talking while setting type. Of course her valuable services were secured.

Mr. J. W. Ladd, School Commissioner, rode five miles in a cutter last Friday, in Redfield. That is evidently a cold town, but we have found that the hearts of its inhabitants are warm, so that after all it is a better place to live than some that are more favorably situated. And they do have pleasant weather, even in Redfield.

THOSE FLOWER SEEDS—have arrived. B. S. STONE & CO.

FOR SALE.—A first-rate two-horse lumber wagon, made in Troy, which I will sell for \$20 less than can be bought in Oswego county. A. RICHARDSON. Colosse, April 30, 1873.

Mrs. E. J. SPENCER—has a fine stock of Millinery, Fancy and Ladies' Furnishings, a larger assortment than she has ever before offered to the public. Special attention given to dress work, which will be done in her own shop. Work well done and prices reasonable. Mexico, April 30, 1873.

CARPETS.—The largest line of Carpets ever offered in Mexico can be found at BECKER BROS'.

[Louisville Courier-Journal, Editorial, April 7th.] Postponement of the Public Library Gift Concert.

It will be seen by the announcement in our advertising columns that the third gift concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, which was to have taken place to-day, has been postponed until July 8.

This postponement has not been occasioned, as we are advised by Gov. Bramlette, by the small sales of tickets; on the contrary, the sales have been unusually large—much larger than at either of the preceding concerts—so large, indeed, that the time given by this ninety day postponement will enable Gov. Bramlette to dispose of every ticket and insure a full drawing without any reduction or scaling of the gifts, as has heretofore been the case. Gov. B. sees his way so clearly that he announces in the most positive and unequivocal language that the drawing will take place July 8, and that it will be a full one. The owner of the ticket drawing the capital gift will get \$100,000 in greenbacks without any discount, and so of all the other gifts. The money sufficient to pay all the gifts—\$300,000 in greenbacks—is already on deposit in the Farmers' and Drivers' Bank, set apart for the payment of the gifts and can be used for no other purpose as will be seen by the cashier's certificate. With a knowledge of these facts—and we do not hesitate to guarantee their scrupulous fulfillment—there will be such a demand for the tickets now on hand that in all probability not a single one will be left for sale weeks before the time of drawing. There never was a fairer or more honorably-conducted enterprise before the public, and it has, as it deserves, the entire confidence of our people. It is one of those schemes in which the purchasers of tickets feel the most positive assurance that the drawing will be fair for it will be controlled by the most prominent and distinguished citizens of the city and State and those who draw gifts will be certain to get their money the moment their tickets are presented.

Tomato Plant's, Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, &c.

I have for the Spring trade Tomato, Cabbage and other plants, Lettuce, &c.; 30 varieties of Grape Vines, at from \$1 down to 20 cents each, and a few of the Mary Seeding, Creveling, Martha and Worden Seeding; Pear and Apple trees and Evergreens; Roses, Weigela, White Lilies, Honeysuckle and Verbena plants, &c., &c. PETER SANDHOVEL, Mexico, April 24, 1873. 25-3w

Assessor's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessor of the village of Mexico, has completed the assessment roll for the present year, and that a copy thereof is with the undersigned at his office in said village, where the same may be seen and examined by any of the inhabitants of said village during ten days from date of this notice. And that the said Assessor will be at the Empire Hall, in said village, on the 1st day of May next, at 2 p. m., to review the assessment on the application of any person conceiving himself aggrieved.—Dated Mexico, April 24, 1873. 25-3

LYMAN ROBBINS, Assessor.

MARRIED:

April 23, 1873, at Boyd's Hotel, Parish, by Rev. A. P. Phinney, Mr. Elmer Fuller to Miss Ellen Baker, both of Constantia, Oswego Co., N. Y.

DIED:

Of smallpox, at the hospital in Chicago, April 22, 1873, James K. Sargent, aged 28 years, was the oldest son of John Sampson, of Parish. He was a business at the time he was taken sick, and according to the rules of the city, had to be removed to the hospital. His wife was permitted to attend him.

REASONS WHY THE PAIN-KILLER

Manufactured by PERRY DAVIS & SON Is the Best Family Medicine of the Age! And why it should be kept always near at hand: 1st. Pain-Killer, is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produced.

2nd. Pain-Killer, as a Diarrhoea and Dysentery remedy, seldom if ever fails.

3rd. Pain-Killer will cure Cramps or Pains in the bowels, and all the systems. A single dose usually effects a cure.

4th. Pain-Killer will cure Dyspepsia and Indigestion, if used according to directions.

5th. Pain-Killer is an almost never failing cure for Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c.

6th. Pain-Killer has proved a Sovereign Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Chills. Fever; it has cured the most obstinate cases.

7th. Pain-Killer as a Liniment is unequalled for Frost Bites, Chills, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sprains, &c.

8th. Pain-Killer has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia after years standing.

9th. Pain-Killer will destroy Bells, Felons, Whitlows Old Sores, giving relief from Pain after the first application.

10th. Pain-Killer cures Headache, and Toothache.

11th. Pain-Killer will save you days of sickness and many a Dollar in time and Doctor's Bills.

12th. Pain-Killer is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and to use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it always near at hand.

The Pain-Killer is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe. Physicians recommend it in their practice, while all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial.

Be sure you get the genuine. Every Druggist and nearly every Country Grocer throughout the land keep it for sale. 26-4

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

Lewis Miller, Carriage Manufacturer, MEXICO, N. Y.

Established 1852.

I am exercising the same Care in Manufacturing

And SELECTING MY STOCK

As I have done for years, and it is bearing its fruit in a continually increasing trade. I solicit a continuance of patronage from my old customers, and shall be pleased to receive the patronage of those who have not bought of me heretofore.

All Work Warranted.

On hand a fine assortment of

BRIGGS & BRO'S

Illustrated
FLORAL WORK!
FOR JANUARY, 1873, NOW OUT. Issued as
a Quarterly. The four numbers sent to any ad-
dress, by mail, for 25 Cents. The richest and
most instructive Illustrated and Descriptive Flora

Guide or published. Those of our patrons who ordered Seeds last year and were credited with 25 cents, will receive the four Quarterlies for 1873. Those who order Seeds this year will be credited with a subscription for 1874. The January number contains nearly 400 Engravings, Two Superb Colored Plates, suitable for framing, and also Tinted Plates of our gorgeous Floral Chromes; information relative to Flowers, Vegetables, &c., and their cultivation, and all such matter as we can forward to our

Annual Catalogue. You will miss it if you can get the SEEDS before seeing **BRIEG & BRO. QUARTERLY**. We challenge comparison on quality of Seed and prices and sizes of packets. Our "Calendar Advance Sheets and Price List for 1873," sent free. Address,
B-G. **BRIEGS & BROTHER,**
Seedsmen & Florists, **ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

Having Fitted up a Gang of Saws with Rubbing and Polishing Attachments, is prepared to furnish

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES,
and Cemetery Work Generally,
Of American and Italian Marble, better than can be done by hand labor, and as low as at any establishment in the State. 1 fm

Prospectus for 1873 Sixth Year.

The Aldine,
An Illustrated Monthly Journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste.

* * *

Not for the Book or News Stores.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* character of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of the most useful literature; and a collection of pictures the rarest specimen of artistic skill, in black and white. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached by any without competition in price or character.

It does not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes, at its cost; and then, there, there are the chromes, besides.

ART DEPARTMENT.

Nowwithstanding the increase in the price of subscription last Fall when THE ALDINE assumed its present noble proportions and representative character, the edition was more than

the coming year, and the plans for the coming year, will astonish and delight even the most sanguine friends of THE ALDINE. The publisher has been authorized to announce that signs from many of the most eminent artists of America.

In addition, THE ALDINE will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success, and the greatest general interest.

Four of John Ruskin's finest sketches, and sketches, appropriate to the four seasons. These plates, appearing in the issues for January, April, July, and October, will alone worth the price of a year's subscription.

The popular feature of a copiously illustrated magazine, and a carefully selected and continued.

As the usefulness and attractiveness of THE ALDINE can be enhanced in proportion to the increase of its supporters, the publishers propose to make the subscription "all the more sure," by the following unparalleled offer of

Premium Chromes For 1873.

Every subscriber to **THE ALDINE**, who pays in advance for the year 1873, will receive, with-out additional charge, a set of the beautiful old chromes, after J. J. Hill, the eminent English painter. The pictures, entitled "The Village Inn," "The Moor," and "The Old Mill," are 14 x 20 inches. The same chromes will be sent to each pair, in the art stores. As it is the intention of the publishers to keep **THE ALDINE** out of the reach of all competitors for **THE ALDINE**, the chromes will be found corresponding to the other side of the page. Every subscriber, instead of any that can be offered by other people, over the same, will receive a certificate, signed by the publishers, stating that the chromes delivered shall be the same as the examples furnished the agent, or the money will be refunded. The illustrations of the chromes, see November issue of **THE ALDINE**.

The Literary Department

will continue under the care of Mr. **RICHARD HENRY STODDARD**, assisted by the best writers of the day, who will strive to have the Repository of the day always in keeping with its artistic attractions.

TERMS: ~~advance~~ ^{cash}.
\$5 per annum, in advance, with oil chromes
free.
The Adline will, hereafter, be obtainable only
by subscription. There will be no reduced or
club rate; cash for subscriptions must be sent
to the publishers direct, or handed to the agent,
agent, without responsibility to the publishers,
except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing
the fac-simile signature of JAMES SUTTON
& CO.
AGENTS WANTED.
Any person wishing to act permanently as a
local agent will receive full and prompt information
by applying to
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85 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Prevents Malaria, Gives tone to your System.

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE

And the health of the system will follow. Therien's preparation of Iron and Bile Root more effective than all others, which will remove from your system the malarial poisons, the blood which causes disease, and at the same time build up your health and strength. If your blood fails to cure, if you have Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, or of the Eyes or Ears, or Scrofula in any form, Tetters, White sores, or any other skin disease, or if you have Ulcers, or Scrofulous Indigestion, or any other ailment on being cured by this preparation known as Dr. Crook's Compound Bile and Iron Root, Rheumatism, Pains in Limbs or Bones, Catarrhs of the Urinary Organs, Gonorrhoic discharges broken down by Medicines or other poisons, are all cured by it.